Amnsements.

AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN Vaudeville EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-

Managraph.

KETH'S-Noon to II p. m.-Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LENON LVCCUM & Dan Gulfrey's British. Guards MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN 8.15 Concert.
MANUSTRAN DEACH 100-7 Victor Berieft's Band-E Pain's Fireworks 9 El Capital PASTOR'S 12 30 to 11 p. m. Vaudeville.

Inder to Advertisements.

Auction Sales Real Help Wanted	as Col
Businers Nofices 6 Bankers & Problems 12 6 Proposals Bankers & Problems 12 6 Proposals Business Chances 14 4 Public Notices Business Chances 15 4 Real Estate City House 15 5 Savings Banks Country Loard 12 6 Special Notices Divided Notices 12 6 Special Notices Dona Sing Wanted 14 6 Steambeat Dressroaking 14 4 Summer Reserts Excursions 12 6 Work Wanted Proposition Sales 12 5 Work Wanted	3 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

New York Daily Tribme.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.—Lieutenant Hobson and his seven men were exchanged for a Spanish lieutenant and fourteen men under a flag of truce by the Army before Santiago. They were greeted with the utmost enthustasm by the Army. — Many thousand refugees left Santiago, most of them without means of support. General Shafter premised them a limited amount of rations. — News from Manila was to the of lations. —— News from Manila was to the effect that the insurgents are gaining ground outside the city, having captured several towns. —— In the fight with Cervera's fleet before Santiago, the Brocklyn was made a special tar-Santiago, the Brocklyn was made a special target by the Spaniards and was hit forty-five times. Word was received from Admirat Dewey yesterday that United States troops have landed at Cavité. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic July 4. The Monterey and the Brutus returned to Honolulu when they had been gone three July 4. The Monterey and the Brutae to Honolulu when they had been gene three hours after their start for Manila. A hot journal was alleged to be the cause, but it was reported that the Brutus's boilers were out of order. —— Orders were sent to Commodore Watson yesterday to proceed at once with the Festern Squadron on his mission to the coast Eastern Squadron on his mission to the coast of Spain. — General Miles started last night for Charleston, where he will embark for Cuba, accompanied by his entire staff.

FOREIGN.-At the Henley regatta, England, the diamond sculls were won by the American oarsman, Howell. —— A Belgian lieutenant and thirty-one of his men were killed by rebels in the Congo region. —— The sentence of Captain Dreyfus was upheld in the French Chamber

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: A bill was passed conferring upon Adjutant-General Corbin the rank of major-general.

House: A resolution was adopted, providing for the adjournment of Congress this DOMESTIC .- President McKinley signed the

Hawaiian annexation resolution passed by Congress, and the cruiser Philadelphia was ordered to Honolulu to hoist the American flag over the islands. —— Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered an address before the Virginia Bar Association at Newport News. —— The mem sociation at Newport News. - The memlature met in Albany and considered the pro-pored elections has but reached no agreement.

—— The triennial session of the National Congregational Council began in Portland, Ore. CITY.—Paul Faguet, the acting agent of the French Line, defended the sailers of La Bouragainst the charges that have gogne against the charges that have been brought against them; the fact that the vessel was far north of the regular course when the collision occurred was severely criticised.

It was received that Donald Harper is ready to turn over Casabaw Island to the Red Cross as a hospital station for contaglous diseases, in case the Government does not need the proposes the Government does not need the proposes the Government does not need the proposes. case the Government does not need use perty.

The Park Board granted permission to the New-York Zoölogical Society to begin the construction of cages and dens in Bronx Park.

Argument was heard in the Suprement was heard was heard in the Suprement was heard in the Suprement was heard was heard which was heard which was heard was heard which was heard was heard which was heard which was heard which was heard was heard which was construction of cages and dens in Bronx Park.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court on an application of Attorney-General Hancock to compel the Gerry society to submit to the supervision of the State Board of Charitles.

The jeweller who contended that he had a right to rice a bicycle on the new Speedway was fined in the Earlem Police Court.

The New-York boschall team defeated the Brocklyn team at the Polo Grounds. Stocks were strong, but dull

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: air. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 egrees; lowest, 67; average, 75.

For subscription rates of The Tribune,

see opposite page.

TERRITORIES AND THE CONSTITUTION. In these days, when the Constitution is every day mistakenly quoted as restricting the Government 'n its dealings with any conquered or purchased territory, it seems worth while to consider what the Constitution of the United States actually does provide. Whoever examines it will find that it makes no reference whatever to territories of the United States nor any provision whatever for them, excepting the single one in Article IV, Section 3, as follows: "The "Congress shall have power to dispose of and "make all needful rules and regulations re-"specting the territory or other property belong-"ing to the United States." This would seem to those who have not studied the Constitution, and possibly to some jurists also, an extravagant statement. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution there had been acquired, and at the time of its adoption was held, by the confederated States the vast Northwest Territory, for which especial provision had been made by the ordinance of the Confederate Congress July 13, 1787 That ordinance was adopted before the Constitution was framed, two months and four days before it was signed in convention, two months and fifteen days before it was by Congress submitted to the States, and almost a year before it had been ratified by the ninth State necessary to its adoption. The Constitution does not reaffirm nor continue in force this ordinance, and its sole reference to the entire territory, Northwest or any other, present or to come, is the provision that Congress shall make what regulation it pleases about such "property

The phrase "United States" is used throughout the Constitution with reference to the States only. It was ordained, as it declared, by "the people of the United States," and not of Territories, nor is this an empty distinction. The inhabitants of the Territories had no part in framing or adopting it; they were at the time governed by the ordinance which provided that they should "be subject to pay their part of the "Federal debt, contracted or to be confracted, "and their proportionate share of the expenses "of government," but should have no voice or part in the making of laws. The Constitution itself gives to inhabitants of the Territory no But the former, not the latter, is the case, for right of representation. It provides that Representatives and Senators shall be chosen by and be residents of the States, that the President and Vice-President shall be also, that "the citi-"zens of each State shall be entitled to all priv-"lleges and immunities of citizens of the sev-"eral States," but extends no such provision to citizens or inhabitants of the Territories. It defeat it by sinister methods. And by a noteprovides that the judicial power shall extend to various questions arising as described, not one representatives of annexed territory, of States of which can relate to an inhabitant of the Berritory, if not a citizen of any State, and further provides that duties and excises shall be uniform through the "United States," exactly the same language being used which describes the power, that of the people of the United States. by whom the Constitution was adopted. In terms no such provision extends to the Terri-

Nor is there any reason in the supposition that gressional aberration. it does so extend. For, while Article IV, Section

Congress shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, but makes no such provision regarding the Territories, nor in any way limits the power of Congress to hold any Territory forever, if it sees fit, under military government. Finally, the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution sweeps away the idea that the phrase "the United States" may have been used in the Constitution as referring equally to the States and to the Terrino slavery "shall exist in the United States nor in any place subject to their jurisdiction," part of the States, might yet be subject to their jurisdiction. Thus it is with reason that the Constitution provides no restriction whatever as to the power of Congress to acquire territory by any means, whether conquest or purchase, or as to its power to govern that territory by any mode of government it may find advisable, whether including or not including for the inhabitants such rights or franchises as are granted to citizens of the States, or any part of those rights and franchises.

THE STATUS OF HAWAII. Hawati has not merely been annexed to the United States. It has been annexed in a particularly definite and explicit manner, leaving no doubt whatever as to its national and international standing. In that respect annexation by act of Congress is better than annexation by treaty would have been, for the act covers the whole ground of acceptance and administration, while the treat; would have needed to be supplemented by legislation. The measure which has been adopted by both houses of Congress, after almost unprecedentedly full deliberation, by overwhelming majorities, which was yesterday signed by the President, and which, we may unhesitatingly declare, is cordially approved by the sober judgment of the great majority of the American people, is a plain and businesslike document, every one of whose provisions is easily to be understood. A brief analysis of it, however, divested of even the little technical verbiage of the original, may be of interest at this time.

The legitimate Government of Hawaii, having offered to transfer its sovereignty unreservedly to the United States, the United States Government accepts the offer and thus becomes the sovereign ruler of the islands and the owner of all the public property upon them. The islands do not become a State of this Union, nor even an organized Territory with a Delegate in Congress, but merely "a part of the territory of the United States," to be governed Congress according to its pleasure, as provided by our Constitution That point, by the way, deserves special emphasis in view of some wild hints and apprehensions more or less current. The people of the United States have no idea in annexing Hawaii of admitting it to the Union as a State, or of providing for its ultimate admission bereafter. Had any such intention appeared in the act of annexation, or had the idea prevalled that the act might prove at any time an opening wedge for such admission of Hawail, the resolutions could not at present have passed Congress, and it is doubtful if they could ever have passed. Let that be kept clearly in mind. The people of the United States desired the apprexation of Hawaii, and are now rejoicing in the fulfilment of their desire. But they have no intention of making annexation mean admission to the Union any more in the case of Hawall than in the case of Alaska.

The new possessions of the Union, then, are to be mere possessions, and not partners in proprietorship, and they will be treated accordingly. Until Congress passes further special laws for the government of the islands their present local laws will, so far as permissible under our Constitution, remain in force, and their present officers remain in place, under the discretion and authority of the President of the United States. All foreign danger from our fire on Santiago. Giving all treaties made by the Islands are now to be ab- credit to the intention of the Spanish garrison rogated and replaced by the treaties of the United States. The customs laws of the islands are to remain in force toward this and all countries until replaced by new ones made by Congress, and while they thus remain in force the local Government of Hawali shall pay the interest on the public debt of the islands. The principal of that debt, not to exceed \$4,000,000, is assumed by the United States. The public lands of Hawaii, except such parts of them as are occupied by this Government for civil, milltary or naval purposes, are to be administered solely for the local benefit of the Islands. The Chinese immigration laws of the United States are extended to Hawaii, and Chinese migration from the islands to the States is forbidden. And finally five commissioners, at least two of them Hawallans, are to be appointed to devise and recommend a general scheme of government for

Such is the purport of the Annexation Act, and such is the status of these new possessions of the United States. The whole matter is admirably conceived, being explicit and positive on all essential points and leaving all minor points to that Executive discretion in which this Nation has by happy experience learned implicitly to confide. The hideous bogies which have been so numerously conjured up by opponents of the traditional policy of the Nation have been dissipated into thin air. A "rotten borough State," Chinese invasion, hostile complications with foreign Powers and all the other dire evils prophesied by the foes of annexation are seen in the clear light of this bill to be as chimerical as was Josiah Quincy's vision of the Constitution being rent asunder in the endeavor to stretch it over lands west of the Mississippi. And we have no doubt that the not distant future will see the wisdom of this act as amply vindicated, even to the conviction of its most sincere and resolute opponents, as has been that of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana or that of any other of the territorial extensions which have been a frequent and consistent feature of

A REPUBLICAN ACT.

It is a pity that so great and beneficent an act of established National policy as the annexation of Hawaii should be clouded with even a suspicion of partisanship. It ought to have been supported by all parties as unanimously as is the defence of the Nation in a foreign war. which the blame must rest upon the party that leagued itself so largely in opposition. A number of Democrats in both houses of Congress, to their corlasting honor be it said, earnestly advocated and voted for annexation-true to the policy of Jefferson and Marcy and Olney. The great majority of them opposed it and sought to worthy frony the leaders of the opposition were that never would have been States had the policy they now urge been adopted in former years. That a Senator from California should oppose the annexation of territory because it is remote from the seat of National Government and isolated, and that a Representative from Texas should oppose as unlawful the annexation of territory by act of Congress, must be ranked among the strangest anomalies of Con-

The annexation of Hawaii, then, is a Repub-8, provides that a State "may be admitted by the lican measure. The Republican party must Congress into this Union," it thereafter in- bear the responsibility and receive the credit of it. It was proposed by a Republican Administrusts without limitation to Congress the power

"to make all needful rules and regulations re- tration five years ago. It was balked and postspecting the Territory." It is to be noticed poned by the succeeding Democratic Adminisparticularly that Section 4 also provides that tration. It has been consummated under a Republican Administration and by the votes of Republican Senators and Representatives. For, with all due credit and gratitude to the patriotic Democrats who gave the measure their support, their votes were not essential. It had enough straight Republican votes to pass It without theirs. That does not deprive them of the credit of having voted for it nor deny them full meed of grateful remembrance. It does stamp the measure as a Republican measure tory passessed by the Union, for it declares that pure and simple. It could have been passed without Democratic votes; it could not have been passed without Republican votes. Happiclearly recognizing that inhabited territory, not | ly, too, the final vote in the Senate was morally a ratification of the annexation treaty negotiated by the Republican Administration. The majority in favor of annexation was a twothirds one, or sufficient to have ratified the treaty had it been brought up instead of the act of Congress. There is no room, therefore, for the reproach, as in the case of Texas, that the act had to be resorted to because it was impossible to get the treaty ratified.

To the historian and student of party evolu tion the attitude of the two parties toward this measure is full of significance. In earlier years the Democratic party was the party of territorial extension, while the Whigs, with, of course, many honorable exceptions, often opposed that policy. It was Jefferson who annexed Louisiana and the whole western part of the Mississippi Valley. It was in Moaroe's Administration that Florida was acquired-with, however, let it not be forgotten, John Quincy Adams as Secretary of State. It was under Tyler and Polk, with, however, the assistance of Webster, that Texas was made a part of the Union. It was under Polk and through the potent agency of Cass that Oregon was added to our domain, and it was in the same Administration that California was acquired, though much credit for that achievement must be given to one leading Whig and one leading Republican. Finally, it was under Franklin Pierce that the Gadsden Purchase was effected; it was William L. Marcy who first proposed the annexation of Hawall, and it was a triumvirate of distinguished Democrats that, in the Ostend Manifeste, urged

the acquisition of Cuba. Thus down to the Civil War every extension of territory was accomplished under a Democratic Administration, and the Democratic party for exactly fifty years, from 1803 to 1853 the fifty years of its greatest power and best estate -was pre-eminently the party of territorial -xpansion. Since its disruption in 1860 and during its years of ill-fortune and comparative impotence it has sought to reverse that former and well-established policy. The Alaska purchase can scarcely be reckened a party affair, but it was certainly less Democratic than Republican. The propositions to purchase Santo Domingo and the Danish West Indies were Republican. The annexation of Hawaii is Republican. And so will be, we trust, the acquisition, on whatever terms, of Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Marianne Islands and perhaps others. The two parties seem thus to have exchanged ground on this important policy. Or at least the Democratic party has abandoned to the Republican. for the latter's sole occupancy, its historic ground. Whether the Democratic party's polley of territorial extension was one of the contributory causes of its greatness from 1803 to 1853, or whether it was one of the causes of its subsequent overthrow, may be a question open to academic discussion; it is not within the realm of practical political consideration. The Republican party, at any rate, has no misgivings on the subject which will make it hesitate in pursuing and in accepting full responsibility for the great National policy which has now been committed to its care and keeping

HOBSON'S RETURN

The whole Nation will rejoice in the knowledge that Naval Constructor Hobson and his brave companions are no longer in any possible the whereabouts of the prisoners, so that we enemies it was impossible not to feel some anxiety lest, in the confusion of an assault or in the panic of a possible burning of the town by its defenders, our heroes might possibly be harmed. The men who faced such fearful odds have a special hold on the affections and sentiment of their countrymen. It is not that they value other lives less dearly, but that National pride and loyalty demanded that the men who had so miraculously escaped death should be brought back to their friends in safety

Hobson's restoration to the fleet must seem to him and to others like a resurrection. He went away scarcely hoping to return. He made the supreme sacrifice of himself, and comes back to find that when he lost everything he gained everything. Not all heroes of such self-surrender are able themselves on earth to enjoy its fruits. They go and return not to the world that reveres their memory. Hobson's was a rare fortune. In his escape he is no less the hero than if he had fallen. If he had fallen the heroes of the future would have had less chance to see and be inspired by the knowledge of how the Nation honors those who are ready to give themselves for their country.

THE TRANSATLANTIC ROUTES.

atlantic travel are asking what La Bourgogne, Sable Island. The eastward traffic between this country and Europe usually pursues a course far south of the Grand Banks, while the westbound steamers take the northern route past fog-hung Newfoundland. This practice has been agreed, in the interests of safety, to leave the northern route to westbound steamships. That to be a pretty good piece of work. exception is the French line. It has always sent its vessels eastward and westward on one course, the northern route, or that regularly followed by westbound liners. This practice worked well enough with its steamers bound other transatlantic liners, but its vessels from transatlantle traffic. That is why La Bourway to Havre. The reason of the French line's in the fact that the northern route is the shortest distance between New-York and Europe. It is the great circle which connects New-York on this great circle. By sending its vessels gain in time is slight, for the fogs, almost invariably encountered on this route, make necessary reduced speed.

La Bourgogne was therefore following a path where the danger to enstbound steamers is greatest. More than that, it was at that point in the path where the danger was heightened shire was westbound. The Greeian, which came through the fog a little later to the assistance of this vessel, was also westbound.

It may be said that steamships following the own best interests to resist the spirit of enusual routes have suffered from collision and croachment, which seems to be spreading, and

bound French liners have always hitherto made their way in safety against the transatlantic stream of traffic. So it may be argued that the danger of La Bourgogne was hardly greater than if she had followed the usual route. But if it were ever so little greater she had no right to be where she was. More lives than miles are at love. issue between the two courses.

THE LESSON OF THE BOURGOGNE.

The most hideous feature of the Bourgogne disaster was not the wholesale loss of life, terrible as it was. It was the brute cowardice and savagery of the crew and many of the passengers. Instead of trying to succor the weaker women and children, the stronger men deliberately oppressed and Lurled them back to death in a selfish endenvor to secure their own safety. That was a proceeding that makes humanity blush to own its doers men. The law of selfpreservation, which is, in strange misapprehension of its purport, often called the first law of nature, utterly falls to justify such conduct. In fact, if the black deed were done in fancied fulfilment of that law it was !neffectual. For if those men had played the part of men they might not only have saved the women and children, but themselves as well. In sacrificing others to save themselves they destroyed those others and were themselves, or many of them,

That is the lesson of the Bourgogne tragedy. But its application does not stop with shipwrecks. It is equally pertinent to all human activities and vicissitudes. It is the old and everlasting truth, "He that would save his life "shall lose it, and he that loses his life shall save "it" The man who seifishly hoards his wealth gets not the greatest good from it, not nearly so much as he who uses it wisely for the good of his less fortunate fellows. The man who endows a school or hospital, or makes opportunities for self-help for those who are in need of it, endows biniself and helps biniself in the most effectual way. The man who gives, be the sum great or small, to such a charity as The Tribune Fresh Air Fund Is, from the selfish point of view of the Bourgogne poltroons, sacrificing his own means of vacation enjoyment. In truth, according to the only same and convincing logic, he is assuring to himself the greatest possible increase of such enjoyment.

As with men, so, too, with States. It was only the other day that some of those who now most deplore and reprobate the cowardice and selfishness of the Bourgogne crew were loudly declaiming that this Nation was in no sense its brother's keeper. Spanlards and Cubans were butchering each other and making their island an earthly hell. No matter. Let them stew in their own Juice. It would cost this Nation some little cash and comfert to interfere. Let t pass by on the other side. It was no part of a nation's duty to do missionary work among less favored peoples. It should devote itself diligently to wielding the muck-rake for its own individual gain. Let the rest of the world suffer. It is no funeral of ours. That was publiely set forth as true civic wisdom. But what better was it than the mad fronzy of the shipwrecked crew? It was not one whit better morally, nor one whit wiser practically. For the history of the world makes clear the fact that selfish nations are not the most fortunate. It is the missionary nations that in themselves wax great. It is the nations that, at their own cost and perhaps peril, go out of the way to help others that grow strong and prosper and are themselves helped and saved. That, too, is the lesson of the Bourgogne.

RICYCLES AND THE SPEEDWAY.

The persistence of Mr. William F. Doll in riding his bleycle on the Harlem Speedway may lead to a useful legal classification of the medern instrument of propulsion, but we fear that Mr. Doll is in search of license rather than enlightenment. His opinion is that the bicycle is vehicle and that, not being specifically excluded by the rules of the Park Board, it is admissible to the Speedway. The learned Magistrate sitting in the Harlem Court yesterday refused to accept this reasoning, and fi which he at first refused to pay, declaring that he would carry the case to the highest court. Mr. and has gone on bearing its two thousand bunches might not hit our friends while firing at our | Doil is not a recognized representative of many wheelmen, but we suppose there is no doubt that if he could have his way a multitude of bieycle riders would instantly follow his example. That would be human nature, but it would also be deplorable.

There is no need to say that we think highly of the bicycle as a means of healthful exercise and pleasure, but the tendency not to restrict its use to suitable places is strong and ought to be resisted. The new road along the Harlem was expressly designed for pleasure driving, and more particularly for fast driving, and to permit it to be used in any manner which would seriously interfere with that purpose would be an essential perversion of trust. The Speedway has not had a wholly creditable history, but, having been at last brought to a fairly satisfactory finish, its record from this time forward ought to be kept straight. The original scheme, which the more reputable owners of trotting horses did not approve, was for a speedway along the western edge of Central Park, and that menstrous piece of vandalism would have been accomplished under Tammany auspices if the Legislature, in response to impressive demonstrations of public indignation, had not intervened. Then the Harlem plan was broached, and the community in general, greatly relieved because the Park There are laws of the road on sea as well had been saved, and realizing that with the as on land, and persons familiar with trans- growth of the city pleasure driving had been much restricted, regarded it favorably. The outward bound from New-York, was doing off project was accordingly put in execution, but again there was a wholesome protest against the Park Board's foolish resolve that there should be only one sidewalk and that the public should be excluded from the river side of the drive. The Board was obstinate, but had to yield, and regularly followed for many years. The great | finally, after long delay and a much larger extransatlantic lines, with one exception, have penditure than was originally contemplated, the undertaking has been completed and is supposed

Naturally enough a great many wheelmen would like to have access to so attractive a road, but we are compelled to say that it is important to frustrate their desire. If one blevele is admitted to-day there will be a for New-York. They kept company with the thousand there to-morrow and ten thousand the first fine Sunday. Through such a ruck the ve-New-York went against the western stream of | hicles which the drive has been created to accommodate could not possibly be drawn swiftly gogne was passing the Grand Banks on its and safely, and the express purpose of the costly improvement would be defeated. It would refusal to conform to the general practice lies have its uses, but they would not be the uses for which it was intended. Nor is there any warrant for such a change of occupation. Bicycle riders have been treated with extraorwith Southern England. The Grand Banks He | dinary consideration and liberality, and have no reason to complain because they are shut out eastward along this route the Compagnie Géné- from the Speedway. Not only have special farale Transatlantique has been able to shorten cilities been put at their disposal by legislation considerably their European trips, though the and otherwise, but from the nature of the machine they employ the whole countryside is open to them. Already, it must be admitted, they are felt by many people to be a nulsance in the city streets, largely because of the impudent blackguards among them, and owing to their multitudinous presence scores of rural roads and lanes are far less pleasant to walk in by fog, through which all other vessels were than they used to be. To such further libertles coming in the opposite direction. The Cromarty- as can be conferred upon them without undue annoyance to the rest of the world, including the use of the aqueduct, we hope they may before long attain, but they will find it to their

been foundered. It may be said, too, that east- which is just now disagreeably exemplified by Mr. Doll.

> The war has produced no more joyful sensation than that of knowing that Hobson and his men, originally saved from martyrdom by a miracle, are alive and well under the flag they

Some of the Paris Bazaar visitors must have been on beard La Bourgogne.

Alaska has just laid its first mile of railroad at Skaguay, an occurrence of more local interest than the war, and of far more importance to the town and Territory, which in a few years will have an extended railway system if existing plans are carried out. As one of the glant treasure deposits of the world, Alaska can foot any bills in that line of development and others which accompany it that may be found

Captain Eulate will doubtless be more courteously treated as a prisoner of war than he was when as an honored visitor here he made a call on Mayor Van Wyck.

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce resolutions were adopted urging Congress to make an appropriation enabling the Department of Agriculture to present to the people of foreign countries the merits of American maize or Indian corn flour as a substitute for wheat

The officers of La Bourgogne showed neither fear nor selfishness. They went down with their ship like brave men. But they seem to have had little or no control over others, thereby evincing their lack of qualities indispensable to men bearing such responsibilities. We believe there are commanders who would have prevented such a hideous lisplay of human nature at its worst as the decks of La Bourgegne witnessed. It might have been necessary to shoot down some of the actors in that tragedy of cowardice, but the ship and the world would have been well rid of them.

PERSONAL.

F. A. Schaller, Company E. 71st Regiment, reported wounded at Santiago, is twenty-one years old, and lived with his mother at No. 156 East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. He is a plumber.

Second Lieutenant John Robertson, of the 6th Infantry, is on the official list of wounded sent by eneral Shafter to Washington. He was a sergeant Troop C, 2d Cavairy, until nominated by the resident on April 12 to the Senate for a commis-

The Dean of Norwich, England, has astonished the church folk of the Eastern counties by adopting one of the most characteristic practices of the salvation Army-the self-denial week. Se housand pounds are wanted for a new cath organ, and he has just issued an appeal to the organ and he has just issued an appeal to the organ before the self-denial self-denial to the control of the control o

Speaking of Commodore Schiey, "Lestie's Weekly" "After his return from the perilous journey the Arctic regions in search of the Greely expeition, the country thrilled with admiration, there was a great demand for his photograph. On lay, while visiting the city of Detroit, the Commofeeling tired on the street, slepped into a saloon to ask for a glass of beer, when he found alloon to ass for a glass of the life-size portrait of dimself confronted by a fine life-size portrait of dimself, how or when obtained he could not guess. Bring in citizen's dress, the distinguished original of the picture turned to the barkeoper and care-sealy asked. Who is that man' indicating the lessly asked. Who is that man" indeating the portrait. A glowing encondum upon his own adventure was delivered while he quietly sipped his refreshment, when with characteristic enjoyment of the whimshed situation. So her paid his reckening and quitted the saloon without betraying his identity to the barkeeper, who had falled to recognize in his guest a likeness to the picture he so highly valued."

"It is hard to believe," says "The Electrical Engi-"that the city of Philadelphia is still withou statue of its great citizen, statesman, author and llosopher, Benjamin Franklin, but such is the munificence of Mr. Justus C. Strawbridge, who is removing that reproach by presenting to Philadelphia a fine public statue of Dr. Franklin. The statue, when inished in bronze, is to be set up in front of the Posteffic, an appropriate situation in the heart of the city and worthity occupied by a memorial to one who was the first Postmaster-General of the United States."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The great vine at Hampton Court is at last beginning to feel the ef surprising, since it has been flourishing since 1769 or so of Black Hamburgs for the last hundred years. This year, in its weakened condition, it is only to be permitted to bring twelve hundred bunches to maturity.

Fat Citizen-You're a pretty small chap to be unnin' an elevator, ain't you, bub?
The Small Chap-Yes, I guess I be. They hired
he 'cause the darned rope broke so many times
with the heavier elevator boys.
And the fat man walked, "Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Representatives of the association have gone to the Klondike to organize a Young Men's Christian Association at Dawson City. They have taken with them supplies of Christian and current literature, musical instruments, stereopticon, phonograph and athletic appliances. They will open a iding, fit it out as a reading-room and have religious services, Bible classes and social gather-

Green-I suspect that Gray is making lots of maney. He is promoting that concern for the manufacture of left-handed wheelbarrows.
Black-Pehnwi a man never gets back the money he puts into such things as that.
Green-just so, Gray decan't own any of the stock himself.—(Boston Transcript.

"Congressman Balley, of Texas," says one of his admirers, "stands like the prophet Balaam on an eminence looking forward into the future." But the trouble with Bailey is that he is trying to enact the part of Balaam and the ass at the same time.

Forethought.—"I don't know whether to regard this young author as a marvel of courtesy or a phe-nomenal specimen of assurance," said the magazine editor's assistant. "What has he done?"

"That famous old country gentleman, the late Sir Rainald Knightley," says G. W. Russell in his "Collections and Recollections," "had been expa-tiating after dinner on the undoubted glories of his famous pedigree. The company was getting a little restive under the recitation, when Sir William Harcourt was heard to say in an appreciative aside, This reminds me of Addison's evening hymn-

'And Knightley to the listening earth Repeats the story of his birth."

"Oh, well, what are you werrying about?" said the man with the Panama hat, "You haven't any per-sonal interest in the war, have you? Of course, I admit that it is unfortunate to have it go on so long, but we'll win in the end; there can be no ng, but we'll win in the end; there can be no oubt of that. So we can't afford to be too precipi

doubt of that. So we can't allored to be too precipitate."

"It'll do for you to talk that way," replied the man with the red nose; "but, in spite of your assumption that I have no personal interest in the matter, I want you to understand that I have. And this deliberate way the people at Washington have gone about things is senseless. You don't know what this means to me. When the war broke out I bet a fellow a quarter's worth of cigars that we'd have them Dons whipped inside of ninety days. It's all right for you fellows that haven't anything at stake to say, let them take their time, but there are others."—(Cleveland Leader. "The Honolulu Star" said the day after the

American soldiers landed: 'Could anything be finer than the conduct of

Uncle Sam's boys yesterday? Cooped up as they had been in the transports, given free shore leave, in a town that they were strange to, among people they did not know, there was every temptation out loose and show the worst side of their nature. But this town saw what probably no town has ever seen, and that is a couple of thousand men given liberty and not a case which called for police

"Of course, this comes from the peculiar material of which these troops are composed. They are no riffraff, no sweepings of the purlieus of a city. They are the pick and choice of the growing Western States. Had not the call of duty come, these youth would one and all have been filling honorable posttions and laying the foundations of their own prosperity and that of the community in which they

In Great Luck .- "Bill's got back from the Klon-

dike."
"Any luck?"
"You bet Ten thousand dollars in dust and fingers froze off, so's he can't be made to go to war."—(Indianapolis Journal.

INTERNATIONAL ACCORD

London, June 29.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE-A RESPONSE NEEDED FROM AMER. ICA - CHANGES IN ENG-LISH OPINION.

The Anglo-American Committee will be on ganized at the end of a fortnight at a meeting to be held at Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland. This committee already numbers over five hundred members, and is the most influential body of representative Erglishmen ever enrolled for the purpose of directing public opinion on any foreign question. The first meeting has been planned with a view to convincing Americans that the classes are no longer against them as they were during the Civil War. For this reason Stafford House has been chosen for the gathering, and the Dukes and Earls will muster there in strong force. Among those who have become members of the committee are the Dukes of Fife, Westminster, Sutherland, Marlborough and Newcastle; the Marquises of Lorne, Northampton and Ripon; Viscounts Wolseley, Peel and Valentia, and Lords Jersey, Grey, Brassey, Coleridge, Farrer, Kinnaird, Lister, Welby, Crewe, Northbrook and Charles Beresford. The leaders of all religious bodies are promi-

nently represented in the committee. Cardinal Vaughan has not hesitated to commit English Cathelicism to the policy of friendship and good. will with America at a time when Spain is under attack in the East and West. The English Church is represented by four archbishops, twenty-one bishops, ten deans and many canons. The president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, the chairman of the Congregational Union, the chairman of the Baptist Union, and many other Nonconformist leaders are also enrolled. The vice-chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge universities, fifteen heads of colleges, the head masters of Eton. Rugby, Harrow and Winchester, and other prominent educators are members. Literature and the arts are represented by such men as Sir Walter Besant, Sir Lewis Morris, Sir Martin Conway, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir John Robinson, Rudyard Kipling, 1. Zengwill, Anthony H. Hawkins, H. W. Massingham, Dr. Conan Doyle, "Ian Maclaren" and Professor C. V. Stanford, and many Ministers now in office have been excluded

from membership for obvious reasons, but there are at least forty members of Parliament, of both parties, and many other public men. The Right Hon. James Bryce is the chairman of the committee. Among other members are Mr. Asquith Jacob Bright, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir John Lubbock, Sir John Kennaway, Sir Alfred Hickman, Sir Robert Reid, Sir John Leng, Sir Algernon West, Sir J. R. Mowbray, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Lewis McIver, Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Dorrington, Sir Joseph Pease, Sir William Cameron, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, H. M. Stanley, William Allan, D. Lloyd George, F. A. Channing and Mr. Lecky. Names might be multiplied, but it will be enough to say that leading men of all parties except the Nationalist are connected with this movement. The Mayors of fifty cities are members of the committee. The Lord Mayor of London is not a member, although he is wholly in accord with the movement; but Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, York, Leeds, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and nearly all the other principal cities are represented by their chief magistrates.

ORIGIN OF THE PLAN

The original proposer of this Anglo-American Committee was Mr. T. Lee Roberts, a wellknown barrister, at whose office the first measures were taken for carrying the idea into ef-The Anglo-American dinner was suggested by others, and the two circles of workers cooperated in promoting its success. After tha dinner at the Hotel Cecil the original plan was matured, and a committee of five hundred has been formed, the bulk of the work falling upon Mr. Roberts, who has described it as a labor of love. The principal work at Stafford House, where Mr. Bryce will preside, will be the completion of the organization and the appointment of an Executive Committee. This Executive ommittee will be empowered to propose and ork. While the organization will be a most influential one by virtue of its distinguished membership, it will not be a paper committee without definite occupation. It will be a force in reserve for

If the Foreign Office and the Ministry do not move with sufficient rapidity when the common interests of England and America are at stake, there will be an organization in the field with representatives in all the great towns to appeal strongly to public opinion. If the Government takes the right course there will be a powerful agency for enlisting popular support. Deputations can be appointed for visiting the Prime Minister and presenting addresses; public meetings can be called for advocating policies in which England and America have common interests, and the business of promoting the best possible relations between the two countries will not be left to individual and unorganized

It will be observed that this Anglo-American Committee is exclusively English in its membership. Americans residing in England have had nothing to do with the movement from beginning to end. They are in hearty sympathy with the objects of the organization, and have taken keen interest in the development of this powerful agency for directing public opinion; but they have not considered it expedient to be in any sense identified with it. The Anglo-American Committee is a representative body of the Queen's subjects recruited for the purpose of giving form and direction to English opinion respecting America. Naturally it is an English organization from top to bottom. The only corresponding agency, which will be a complement to it in rounding out the circle of international good feeling, is an American-Angle Committee in the United States, formed at 4 conducted on similar lines. These two bodies could work in full accord, each in its own sphere of influence.

There is, indeed, a feeling of surprise here that nothing has been heard of any analogous movement equally well-proportioned in the United States. I have listened to many complaints of the indifference of the American pub-

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T WAR NEWS.

"The New-York Sun" and "The New-York Journal" (which seem to be working in common in Cuba) published simultaneously the statement that some Spaniards who had surrendered to the Americans "were given in care of the Cubans. and a little later they were found with their heads cut off." General Shafter telegraphs officially saying there is not a word of truth in the story.

Madrid authorities gave out for popular reading a statement that after a cannonade with the American ships Admiral Cervera's fleet showed

CONFLICTING WAR RUMORS. "The World" said that no steps toward peace

had been taken by Spain. According to "The Daily Mail's" Madrid correspondent, several of the Ministers had, it was said. received power to propose a suspension of hostill-

Captain Aunon, the Spanish Minister of Marine, denied the report that Camara had been ordered to return to Spain.

Dispatches from Washington announced th naval authorities believed that the Spanish feel would not continue its voyage to the Philippines. According to "The Evening Journal," the Pope

is making renewed efforts to bring about peace. It was reported from Madrid that, previous attempts having been unsuccessful, the Pope had renounced the idea of bringing the war to an end.